

Honey's Received.

On *Era*, since last quotations. Our friends should remember the above is scarcely sufficient to keep the bees quiet.

John Kennedy per Daniel Kennedy 7s 6d; Jas. Woolf 2s 6d; J. Clifton 7s 6d; Am. Small 10s; Edwin Newman 7s 6d; Wm. Harrison 5s; J. S. Hillman 5s; per to No. 29 of this volume, George Loun, Esq., 7s 6d; Geo. Bache, 7s 6d.

New Advertisements.

Wool—R. Macell.
Pictures True to Life—H. M. Bramble.
Dwelling House for Sale—G. B. Hutchcroft.
Vicker's Northern Express—J. L. Vickers.
Cash for Wool—W. A. Clark.
Provincial Insurance Company—O. Ford.
Barrister—R. Moore.
Strayed—James Allen.
Strayed—Thos. Conroy.
List of Letters—C. Doan.
List of Letters—W. Roe.

New Advertisements.

Newmarket, Friday May 29th, 1857.
General Summary.

The Council of the United Counties of York and Peel meets at Toronto on Tuesday next the 5th inst.

By the arrival of the Illinois we have the intelligence that General Walker, the notorious filibuster, has abandoned operations in Nicaragua, and is now in New Orleans. The New York Tribune shows him up in fine style.

We are requested to announce that the Rev. Wm. McClure, of Hamilton, will (D. V.) preach in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Newmarket, on Sunday next—Service to commence at 11 o'clock.

King Municipal Council, we understand, meets at Brownville, on Monday next, the 8th inst., for the transaction of General business. We shall endeavor to be present. Parties in that neighborhood having any business to transact with this office, will then have an opportunity.

Dama rumor says that several changes are about to take place in the Cyclopedia Cabinet. Mr. Spence is to take the Crown Land portfolio; Mr. Terrill, the Mail Bag; and Mr. Lomanger to enter the Ministry as Provincial Secretary. Another week will perhaps develop its truthfulness.

A communication from "A Respectable Young Man" was received too late for insertion this week; the same was the case with a piece of poetry from "Damon." Communications intended for insertion should not be received later than Wednesday morning previous to publication: Thursdays we are generally busy with advertisements.

The Globe says a despatch has been received by his Excellency intimating that a meeting of the Privy Council on the 6th instant, His Majesty was pleased to confirm and ratify the Act of the Provincial Legislature to enable the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada to meet in Synod.

It is rumored that His Excellency, Governor Head will shortly visit the old country. We hope the authorities in Downing Street may keep him there, believing as we do that the people of Canada have had quite sufficient evidence of his abilities as a statesman and Governor. Like a predecessor, he pays no attention to the prayers and petitions of those he governs. Not many will mourn his departure beside railway speculators.

We have been requested to announce that the friends in connection with the Sabbath School at Glenville, (late Cawthra's Mills), King, purpose holding a Tea-Mecking on Saturday, the 13th inst., at one o'clock p. m. Several pieces will be sung and recited by the children, and addresses delivered by clergymen and other speakers. A collection will be taken up to defray expenses and assist in procuring apparatus for the use of the school. We hope to see a large attendance of all favorable to Sabbath Schools.

Under the caption of "Religious Grants," the Mirror of last week makes a great boast over the division in the House of Assembly, on a motion made by Mr. Mackenzie to "dissolve all religious grants" in future—the vote being 5 to 43; but when the fact is taken into consideration that not one-half the members were present, there is not much ground for boasting after all—the vote was chiefly confined to Lower Canada members. Read how the Mirror belittles the Post Master General—"A Protestant Minister of the Crown is not now ashamed or afraid to do justice to our charitable religious institutions." This is a very unfair way of placing Mr. Mackenzie, or any other members that supported his motion before the country, inasmuch as that gentleman never sought to cut off one or two religious bodies, but the whole! Every tub should stand on its own bottom.

Corruption and Bribery in High Places.

The extent of knavery and corruption to which many of our public men have descended, during the Railway mania of the past few years, is really astounding; and the developments made before the Railway Committees in the House of Assembly recently, may well excite feelings of indignation and disgust in all well regulated minds. Speculation, swindling, bribery and public plunder, with an all-prevailing desire speedily to acquire an immense fortune, appears to have been the grand moving principle and the highest object of their ambition; and unfortunate for Canada at this critical juncture, she was crippled by a crippling Ministry—eager for the spoils of office, and ready to make any sacrifice of principle to maintain their position. Hence, the sharpers had but to command and they obeyed. The investigation of the Committee referred to, of the affairs of the Great Southern Railway, fully bears out the foregoing remarks, as the expedition made gave indications of a state of robbery and rascality to principle without a parallel in the history of our country, among our public men—sufficient indeed to bring down upon them the execrations and imprecations of all honest and right-minded people.

It is really astonishing to see how deliberately and systematically the Directors of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway Company entered into the work of swindling the Municipalities through which the proposed Railway would pass. An agent was employed to purchase the Township of Norwich, Windham, Woodhouse, Woodstock and Simcoe to take stock in their road. The evidence also goes to show that this agent was instructed to tell them that the Company had £60,000 available funds, with which to commence operations; and that the stock of the Municipalities would not be required till that amount was expended.—This £60,000 was to be expended as a guarantee that the work would be proceeded with; but no sooner were the Municipal Debentures issued, than the Directors exchanged them for cash—in all amounting to £145,000. So far from the Company having £60,000 available funds, it appears that all that was ever paid by private stockholders was £125, which sum was paid to the aforesaid agent, to make misrepresentations to the corporations above referred to.

The next step taken in this gigantic swindle, was the letting of the contract to Zimmerman at £10,000 per mile, though other parties, competent to furnish the best security, could have undertaken and constructed the road for £7,000 per mile. The Directors, however, appears to have had pocket reasons for giving the preference to Mr. Zimmerman, at least it is stated that one, received £50,000 for his influence in the matter. If this is the fact, and we certainly must say it looks very like it, then we have an instance of a public man accepting a bribe to swindle the public interested. But to cap the climax on the whole, these model directors wound up their speculations by depositing of their trust to Mr. Buchanan for \$25,000. Really, these things seem almost incredible; yet, the evidence taken before the Committee of inquiry bears out these facts. The member for Essex, Mr. Rankin, stands out prominently as a participant in this gigantic wholesale plundering concern, and has gained for himself thereby no very enviable reputation throughout the length and breadth of the Province. Of all men to be detected, the individual capable of abandoning the trust reposed in him by a confiding constituency and sacrificing the best interest of the public at large for a pecuniary consideration, is the most to be reprobated.—This, surely, must be descending to the depths of degradation.

Another singular feature in the whole matter is, that nearly every member of the Legislature connected with these rotten concerns are thick and thin supporters of the Government; and as "birds of a feather flock together," so we find the one ready to cloak the sins of the other. Our whole Railway legislation appears like a mass of inextricable rottenness and corruption. The principal actors in the drama are making princely fortunes at a stroke, while the taxes of the country are being yearly augmented to enable the dice throwers to attain the object of their ambition.—We may bless our stars that a day of reckoning is fast approaching; another year, at the farthest, and these unfaithful stewards will be called to the hustings, to give an account of their stewardship. We have no fear of the result; for not a constituency from Sandwich to Gaspe will palliate such swindling, perjury and fraud as the disclosures, by the Parliamentary enquiry, have developed.

Hon. Mr. VanKongnet's Pet Bill!

The Minister of Agriculture has recently introduced a measure in the Upper House, in reference to Agricultural Societies, Mechanics' Institutes, &c., of which we decidedly disapprove. We have not space this week to give a synopsis of its provisions—the bill being a very lengthy one; but we will point out a few clauses to which we have objections.

Clause 19 provides for the establishment of a Board, to be denominated—"The Board of Arts and Manufactures."

Clause 20 enacts who shall compose that Board, viz:—"Professors of and Lecturers on the various branches of physical science in all the Chartered Universities and Colleges in Upper and Lower Canada, respectively, for the time being, ex officio, the Presidents for the time being of one or more Delegates from each of the Boards of Trade, and the Presidents of and Delegates from each of the Incorporated Mechanics' Institutes." Now, this clause we are decidedly opposed to inasmuch as we do not believe those who may be elected Presidents of Mechanics' Institutes, generally speaking, would be competent to take part in discussing matters connected with the management and government of Agricultural Societies; and as Institutes are generally formed in Cities, Towns and Villages, agriculturists would not feel at home in discussing questions in reference to their government.

Clause 21 enacts that a Mechanics' Institute may send a delegate for every twenty members. Now take this clause in connection with the preceding one, and allow that every Institute in Upper Canada is in the same position as the one in Newmarket,—there being about 60 Institutes in Upper Canada,—we have a Board of 240 members exclusive of Presidents, representatives from Mechanics' Institutes alone. Then add the Professors and the delegates from the various Boards of Trade in our large Towns and Cities, and we have an immense number collected from various parts of the Province, to do what? Why, literally speaking, nothing! Instead of this Bill simplifying and expediting business, it is making double work, and imposing duties upon some of the officials connected with these associations—now performed gratis—that it will become necessary to pay a salary to get them performed. Again, this same clause (24th) provides that Mechanics' Institutes shall contribute one tenth of all its own income and receipts, from all sources, towards the funds of said Board. Now, what sense is there in a government making a grant of £50 towards the funds of an Institute, when the Association will have to turn round immediately and refund £20 towards the funds of the Board,

with ten per cent of all that may be contributed by subscribing members? It seems to us a poor way of "encouraging Arts and Manufactures."

Clause 27 reveals the whole design of the Minister of Agriculture, viz:—"to provide for the establishment of museums, and museums at Toronto and Montreal—these two cities being denominated head quarters for Upper and Lower Canada respectively. We subjoin a portion of clause 27, as it gives the object in as few words as it can be expressed, and also proves the absurdity of uniting Agricultural Associations with Mechanics' Institutes. How would a majority of the delegates elected as representatives from Institutes judge of agricultural Implements—test their qualities, &c. The whole thing would turn out a perfect farce. Here is the clause.

"It shall be the duty of the said Boards of Arts and Manufactures to take measures, with the approbation of the Minister of Agriculture, to collect and establish at Toronto and Montreal respectively, for the instruction of practical mechanic and artisans, museums of minerals and other material substances and chemical compositions, susceptible of being used in mechanical arts and manufactures, with model rooms appropriately stocked and supplied with models of works of art, and of implements and machines other than implements of husbandry and machines adapted to facilitate agricultural operations, and free libraries of reference, containing books, plans and drawings, selected with a view to the imparting of useful information in connection with mechanical arts and manufactures, to take measures to obtain from other countries new or improved implements and machines, not being implements of husbandry or machines specially adapted to facilitate agricultural operations, to test the quality, value and usefulness of such implements and machines, and generally to adopt every means in their power to promote improvements in this Province."

Now, outside of Toronto and Montreal what benefit will the free libraries, Lectures, &c., confer upon the Mechanics and tradesmen of the country? Again, according to clause 24, should a bequest of any amount, by some gentleman, be bestowed to an Institute, with the view to maintain it, in steps Mr. VanKongnet's claim of ten per cent, to assist in enlarging the dimensions of his museum in Toronto. We have not space to enlarge this week; but we must say, the bill comes far short of what we expected from its originator.

Clause 40 makes it necessary for each Township Agricultural Society to contribute £2 10s towards the funds of the County Society. This clause we would not have so much objection to, providing the exhibitions of the County Society were held somewhere in the country, so as to give back Townships an opportunity to exhibit articles for competition.

Yonge-Street Agricultural Society.

The annual spring show of the Yonge-street Agricultural Society, was held at Richmond Hill, on Wednesday, the 20th ult., and has been the most successful of any yet held; the increasing interest felt in the welfare of the Society was fully manifested by the great increase of entries (being one-third more than last year), and the superior quality of all kinds of stock and farming implements placed on exhibition.

In horses, colts, and fillies there was a spirited rivalry. In agricultural implements, the reaping machine of Peterson & Bros., was considered in workshop one of the finest made in Canada, combining strength and lightness with improved facilities for general use.

The combined reaping and mowing machine of Mr. George Darling, was highly approved of, as also the great ploughs and straw cutters of Mr. Edward Richmond.

In harness the competition was keen and elicited much praise.

The Judges recommended a very superior sample of calf-skin and cordovan, shown by Mr. Hugo, of Thornhill, and regretted there were no prizes offered for this class of articles.

After the proceedings of the day, the members and friends of the Society, to the number of fifty, partook of a sumptuous dinner, prepared by Mr. Wm. Ambler, of the White Hart Hotel.

The Victoria Square Brass Band was in attendance and delighted the audience with their excellent music.

The usual loyal and other toasts were drunk with enthusiasm, and the company were highly delighted with the increased success of the Society, and the unanimous and cordial interest displayed by all.—Communicated.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Arabia.

New York, May 28th.

The steamship Arabia from Liverpool, about two o'clock p. m., of Saturday, the 16th, arrived at half-past four o'clock this afternoon.

The Liverpool Cotton Market advanced fully eight pence on receipt of advices from the United States, but Manchester not having responded to the improvement of feeling, gradually declined, and market closed quiet, at last week's rate, excepting for fine Mobile, which is quoted at 1 higher. Business in Manchester dull.

Wheat had been rather less active in the Liverpool market, and quotations variously called, from unchanged to 2d lower.

Flour, after an advance of 6d to 1s. per barrel had receded and closed dull at barely last week's quotations.

Indian Corn closed quiet and steady. Red Wheat 8s 3d a 9s 2d; for 70 lbs white 8s 10d a 9s 4d; Western Canada Flour nominally 2s 9d a 3s 6d; Baltimore 2s 9d to 3s 6d; Extra Ohio 3s 1s a 3s 2s; mixed corn 3s 1d to 3s 5d; yellow 3s 5d; and white 3s 3s.

The weather had been cold and dry, but a thunder storm on the 15th had brought a change for the better.

American stocks inactive without change. Money, although unchanged, tending towards greater ease.

The stock market in the Bank of England had increased 240,000 dollars.

The Spring Fair of Leipzig is now over, and has not been as good as anticipated.—The quantity of cloth taking to the fair was 200,000 pieces of all qualities, and about 160,000 of them were sold. Cotton and demi woolen fabrics which in previous fairs were in demand for the American colonies, and for Moldavia and Wallachia, were neglected; fabrics of Thibet and Merino wool were in demand, and rose 30d a 60d per Ell. Printed calicoes declined largely, also fabrics of Goat

hair. Barages and printed woollens on the contrary rose from 10 to 15 per cent, and were nevertheless almost bought up for Russia and Poland. Silks were selected partly on account of American, Russian and Wallachian buyers.

In the British Parliament there had been intense interest. The discussion on the opium traffic took place in the House of Lords. In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston gave notice that he would bring in a Bill to remodel Parliamentary Oaths, to omit the words, on the true faith of a Christian, and thereby to admit Jews into Parliament. Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

FRANCE.
The French Court is amusing itself in hunting exploits in Fontainebleau. The Grand Duke Constantine is quite at home in the Imperial family. Rumours gave ground of an intended marriage between Prince Napoleon and the Princess of Hohenzoller. The French Legislative body has fixed the subvention to the three transatlantic steam lines 14,000,000 francs per annum.

SPAIN.
The intelligence is that Espartero had resigned his seat in the Senate.

The arrival of the Mexican Ambassador at Madrid was expected on the 18th.

The armistice Mexico had not left Cadix, but all the troops and the General were on board, awaiting final orders.

The London Times correspondence tells a strange story of the Queen's husband having been concerned in a plot to delirious her, and of his being presently under threat of trial for treason.

A despatch has been received from Berlin by the French Government, notifying the tenor of the King of Prussia's reply to Napoleon's autograph letter. This reply is so favourable a character as to give assurance of an early settlement of the remaining points at issue.

It is reported that Denmark is about to yield in the question of the Holstein constitution in accordance with the good offices and recommendations of the French Government.

The Swedish Diet has given its assent to the Bill for the construction of new railways, and at a loan of 19,000,000. Six dollars for that purpose—\$15,000,000 of the loan will be bought out in the London and Paris markets.

From the Danubian Principities, it is reported that the Unionist has split itself into two—the one advocating the candidature of a foreigner, the other of a native Prince.

A son has been born to the Emperor of Russia.

A Russian expedition is to be despatched to China with a special Envoy.

The Morning Post authoritatively contradicts the rumour or an intended resignation of Lord Palmerston, Minister of War.

The Sardinian Government intends sending two vessels of war to China.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria had been received very coolly by the Hungarians at Perth.

Lord Elgin proceeded without delay from Alexandria to Suez, where he found a steamer waiting to convey him to Singapore, where he would wait the arrival of a French Commissioner.

Arrival of the Canadian.

QUEBEC, June 1.

The mail steamer Canadian left Liverpool on the 20th ult., and passed Riviere La Loup on Sunday last, at ten minutes past 8 p. m.

LONDON BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat, American white 58s a 63s; red, 55s a 60s. Flour, American sour 21s a 27s; do., sweet, 30s a 33s.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—Kenneth, Dowie & Co.'s circular says:—Since the Arabia sailed, the weather has continued very fine, and a remarkably favorable change in the appearance of the country and the crops have taken place though spring corn would be benefited by more rain.

After many weeks of east wind keeping out vessels, a change to west having taken place, there is an arrival of breadstuffs going on, which will amount to a considerable supply.

The London Corn Market was again dull yesterday, with a decline of 1s on all but the finest foreign wheat, fine weather being universal.

On the continent of Europe, prices are generally reported lower, as also in this country. At our Corn market to day, the withdrawal of a good deal of the wheat led to a good business at 2d advance. Flour was exceedingly dull without change in prices. There was a good demand for Indian corn at 6d advance.

Canadian wheat, mixed to white 9s to 9s 11d; red 8s 10d to 9s 2d. Flour, No. 1 superfine 31s to 32s; fancy 32s 6d to 33s 6d; extra 31s to 32s; sour, 27s to 32s; western canal flour superfine, 31s to 32s. Peas nominal at 40s. Oatmeal, 32s to 31s. Indian corn, mixed 36s; yellow, 36s 6d; white, 38s 6d. Pot and pearl ashes, 47s.

Telegraphic despatches received from Paris on the 18th, states that the King of Bavaria arrived at Fontainebleau, on Sunday evening.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, in a letter dated Sunday evening, says the Monitor publishes a despatch from Constantinople, of the 16th, announcing that the treaty of peace between Great Britain and Persia was ratified at Tehran on the 14th April and was despatched to England on the 17th April.

Accounts from the agricultural districts concur in describing the appearance of the growing crops as magnificent. Wheat and flour are declining rapidly all the French markets. The reports are extremely favorable as to wheat. Rye has been injured in some places from dry and cold weather. The meadows and oats require rain, but in both north and south an abundant harvest is promised.

The uneasiness respecting the vintage has entirely ceased, but holders remain firm.

The accounts regarding the progress of the silk continue on the whole satisfactory.

RUSSIA.

The marriage of the Prince of Prussia with the Princess Royal of England is very popular, and the question of a public demonstration is already under consideration.

The Gazette of last evening contains an announcement of the subject in form, as follows:—"At the Court House, on the 16th of May, present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to declare her consent to a contract of matrimony between her Royal Highness and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, which consent her Majesty has also caused to be signified under the Great Seal."

GREAT BRITAIN.
The principal subject of debate in both Houses of Parliament on Monday night, the 18th ult., was the dowry of the Princess Royal, on the occasion of her marriage with the Prince of Prussia.

Lord Granville made a few graceful observations concerning the Princess Royal, and moved an assurance to her Majesty, that she may rely on the cordial concurrence of the House in such measures as may be necessary.

Lord Derby seconded the motion, and it was adopted at once. Also in the Commons this vote was moved, and in much the same way. Lord Palmerston appeared at the bar with the message from the Crown, and with the concurrence of the House, he named Friday as the day on which it should be considered what answer to give the Queen. Mr. Disraeli expressed his approval, and there were no other observations.

Accordingly, on Friday evening, we shall be made acquainted with the amount of the portion which Ministers think it necessary to bestow upon one who, in all likelihood, will become the Queen of Prussia. Not a word has transpired as to the sum which the Government has resolved to name.

The Queen will visit the Manchester Art Treasury in June or July.

The young Princess is to be christened about the middle of June, by the name of Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora.

The United States ship Niagara and Her Majesty's ship Agamemnon are prepared to ship the Submarine Telegraph Cable. The length to be taken by each is over 1,300 miles, and it will take six weeks to ship it.

They will sail in company with the Cyclops to a point half way between Ireland and Newfoundland. The Niagara, after joining cable, will hold on her course to America; the Agamemnon will return to Ireland.

In India, serious mutinies among the native regiments were absorbing public attention.

From China, we learn the position of our forces remains unchanged. No attempt have been made against them by the Chinese.—Hong Kong was quiet, and well secured against attack.

Pratt the Mormon Elder Killed.

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 25.

We have to record to-day another painful narrative of Mormon iniquity, seduction and villainy, followed up in this instance, however, as it will be seen, by a summary vengeance from the injured husband. That which we publish below is taken from the Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer, and gives the facts of the case pretty much as they have occurred.

From the Port Smith Herald and the New Orleans Bulletin we also have confirmation of the whole story, up to the last act in the drama, the tragic death of Elder Pratt, the Mormon Apostle. Thus it will be seen what utter ruin and devastation has been wrought in a virtuous family by the designing arts of a shrewd scoundrel and a false and licentious faith. Here is what the Van Buren Intelligencer records of the termination of this affair:

"TRAGIC.—It is with regret that we have to chronicle the homicide, committed in our vicinity on Wednesday last, by Mr. Hector H. McLean, late of San Francisco, California, upon the person of a Mormon preacher. More than all do we deplore the melancholy affair that led to its commission. The deceased, whose name was Parley Parker Pratt, was a man of note among the Mormons, and judging from his diary and his letter to Mrs. McLean, he was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and ability. He had been a preacher and missionary of the Mormons at San Francisco, California, where he made the acquaintance of Mrs. McLean, whom he induced to embrace the Mormon faith.

"She was at that time living with her husband, Hector H. McLean; they were happy and prosperous until she made the acquaintance of Pratt and embraced the Mormon faith. She is the mother of three children by McLean, two boys and a girl, and seems to be an intelligent and interesting lady; converses fluently, and with more grace and ease than most ladies. About two years ago, and soon after she became a convert to Mormonism, she made an attempt to send two of her children to Utah, but was detected and prevented by her brother, who was then in California and residing with his brother-in-law, Mr. McLean. She soon after, however, found means to elope with said Pratt to Salt Lake, Utah, it is said, and became his ninth wife.

McLean followed them to Fort Gibson, and there, to find letters in the Post Office to his wife from Pratt, some of which were mailed at St. Louis, and others at Flint Post Office, Cherokee Nation. We are unable to give the contents of these letters with particularity, but they contained the fact that McLean was on the lookout for her and the children, and that they were betrayed by the apostates and gentiles, and advising her to be cautious in her movements, and not to let herself be known only to a few of the saints and elders. McLean then, upon a visit made by himself, obtained a writ from the United States Commissioner at this place for their arrest, and succeeded in getting them arrested by the United States Marshal. They were brought to this place for trial, and after an examination before the Commissioner, were discharged.

"Pratt, as soon as released, mounted his horse and left the city. McLean soon after obtained a horse and started in pursuit, and overtook Pratt about eight miles from the city and shot him. Pratt died in about two hours after receiving the wound. This is a plain narrative of the facts, as we heard them from the most reliable sources, which we give to our readers without comment, as we feel that we are unable to do so with justice to all parties. But deeply do we sympathize with McLean in the unfortunate condition in which Mormon villainy and fanaticism has placed him in.

From the New York Tribune of Tuesday last we take the following extract. It is taken from a letter written by the brother of Joseph Smith, the great Mormon leader, and gives the reader an idea of what Mormonism is. In giving the Mormon oath, he says:—

"We quote from Increase Van Dusen's Exposé, of the notorious spiritual wife endorsement of the Mormons, as practiced by Brigham Young and his accomplices in crime and villainy. Page 20 and 27:

"THE OATH.
"You do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, His holy angels and these witnesses, that you will avenge the blood of Joseph Smith on this nation, and teach the same to your children; and that you will from this time henceforth and forever begin and carry out hostilities against the nation, to keep the same intent a profound secret, now and forever, so help you God."

Again. We quote from page 57, "Sixth degree, of the Temple," of said Mormon endorsement:

"Mormon, though you have eaten of the bread of life, you are still liable not only to the natural but an eternal death. But such can only befall you through faithlessness to your oath of initiation, for otherwise you are superior to all mortal sin. BRAXT TART OATH and you hang for all time and burn for all eternity, for in such case, no power can shield you from the vengeance of the brotherhood and the punishment of hell!"

Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, June 2.

The steamship America from Liverpool on the 23d ult., at this port shortly before noon, today.

The Intelligence by this arrival is three days later than that by the Canadian, but it is not of an important character.

Liverpool breadstuffs market generally firm, and in prices there seemed a slight improvement.

The provision market was without particular change.

London money market was lighter, and Consols had fallen, being quoted for money at the close of Friday, at 93.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, June 4th, 1857.

WHEAT.—Yesterday the price was again better, the greater part of 1,000 bush, moving off at 9s 1d—one load at 9s 2d—the average price for the day would be about 9s 1d; to-day the same prices were maintained.

Flour.—We quote superfine No. 1 at 80 2s a 80 5d; Fancy, 87 a 87 2s; Extra, 87 5d a 87 7s; Double Extra, 88 a 88 5d. The outside figures must be regarded as the extreme rates.

Oats 3s 9d per bushel.

Rye 4s and scarce.

Potatoes, 31 a 34.

Butter, 1s 3d a 1s 4d per lb.

But honor it to the end and no crime which you can commit can deprive you of an everlasting reward in heaven. Look on these skeletons—they are the bones of faithless Mormons. Behold these captives in that burning lake—they are their tortured souls, and accurately such shall be your reward if you shall fail in your prosecution. But be faithful and fear not! Be true to Mormonism and no species of falsehood can affect you. Against a Mormon you must never swear. Your words must comfort them—your money must succor them. As judges you must deliver them—as jurors acquit them—as brothers and sisters, live and die for them. You must teach them into all offices which they covet; you must abandon clan, kin and country for their sake; and in fine, you must make Mormonism and everything that affects its interests the great aim and object of your life. And now go forth upon your mission and be this your motto:

An oath I have given.
Let me honor it well.
For I repeat to you,
And to break it is hell.

Dr. Kane's heirs have been paid \$57,000 for the sale of the late, explorer's work, the Arctic Expedition.

THE PEACH CROP.—The Wilmington Gazette states that at present in Delaware the peach crop bids fair to be more abundant than it has been for many years.

THE disturbed condition of Central America, has shortened the supply of logwood, which is supposed to have produced a rise in the price of vines.

CROPS IN THE WEST.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says he has watched the crops for forty years, and thinks that in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, there will be a larger crop of wheat harvested the coming season than ever before.

PROVISIONS.—The schooner Hubbard from Chicago, arrived at Colingswood on Friday last with a full cargo of barrelled pork, bacon, hams and shoulders, for this market, owned by A. M. Smith & Co., Front street. The greater part arrived by rail yesterday. The Hubbard will load out with lumber.—Globe.

VESSEL LOST, AND ELEVEN OF THE CREW.—The bark Empire 350 tons, Capt. Milligan, was totally lost on the 31st instant, about four miles north of Marblehead Point, and eleven of the crew perished. The Captain, and one of the crew named Robert Moore, were saved. The Empire was on a voyage from Toledo to Toronto, laden with lumber

NEW TEA AND COFFEE WAREHOUSE

In Large Quantities.
 O Barrels Common, Hepler's, Toddy &
 Boots Isle **WHISKIES.**
 Common and French Brandy.
 De Kuyper's Gin, Port and Cherry Wines.
 Alexander's celebrated Ginger Wine, &c.
 Also Lager-
Stock of Teas,
 Purchased before the late advances in Price.
 Holland Landing, May 22, 1857.

NOW on hand and arriving, a choice assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Good, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Trimmings, Parasols, Boots, & Shoes, Children's Tea Sets, Glassware, Crockery, Earthen and Stone Ware, Fresh Groceries and Good Cheese,—all which will be sold at the usual moderate prices, the subscriber,
E. HUGHES.
Newmarket, April 24, 1857.

Price 25 cents per Bottle.

Wholesale Agents—
J. CADE & Co.,
Toronto.
J. BENTLEY & Co.,
Newmarket.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills,
 Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, Hair Gloss, &c.
 Holloway's Pills and Ointment.
 Parrell's Arabian Liniment.
 Merchants' Gargling Oil.
 Falmestock's Vermifuge, and Worm Tea.
 Eip A. Cooper's Antibilious Pills, &c., &c., &c.
 Our old Customers and Dealers generally are in-
 vited to call.
 Newmarket, Feb. 25, 1857.

The Steamer **J. C. MORRISON** will Leave **BARRIE** every Wednesday at 7:00 a.m., by which passengers can make the tour of the Lake and return via Bell Ewart, by Evening Train, returning before 10 o'clock.

J. LEWIS SMITH,
Superintendent.

Toronto, April 23, 1857.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of
first-rate
MILL CASTINGS,
Which he will dispose of on *third* less than the
usual Price. Parties intending building a Mill for
Flouring and Gristing purposes, would find it
advantageous to give him a call.

T. W. TYSON,
Hoydowen, Nov. 4, 1856.

FOR SALE!
A Second-Hand Steam Engine!
[N Good Condition. It has a Bore of 7 inches and
twenty inches stroke—10 Horse Power, with
Two Boilers, 17 inches Diameter and 16 feet long.
Very Cheap! For particulars, apply to
N. HAWKS, Eagle Hotel
Newmarket, April 21, 1857.

